



VOLUME VII.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1870.

NUMBER 22.

## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,  
—AT—  
PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

## SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year.....\$7 00  
" " Six Months.....4 00  
" " Three Months.....2 50  
Single Copies.....25  
Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will invariably be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

## ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate. A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months. Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

## Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.  
J. H. MARION,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## Business &amp; Professional Cards.

## COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Tucson, Arizona.

Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory.

## HARLEY H. CARTER,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory.  
sep2697

## JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Prescott, Arizona.

## J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

## JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Prescott, Arizona.

## Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
(Late of the U. S. Army.)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at the office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.  
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

## G. W. BARNARD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,  
OFFICE—in the Postoffice, north side of the Plaza,  
Prescott.  
jan1579

## R. B. YUILL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Wickenburg, Arizona.

## J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

A. WOLFF, San Bernardino. S. FOLK, 410 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

## WOLFF &amp; FOLKS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
San Bernardino, California.

## C. A. LUKE,

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer,  
Montezuma Building.  
Prescott, April 9, 1870.

## JACKSON &amp; BRO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,  
Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,  
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Phelps & Colender's best Billiard Tables, and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up our Saloon so that it is now the neatest and coolest place of resort in Northern Arizona. JACKSON & BRO.  
Prescott, February 6, 1870.

Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers of Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

HOTSTETTER'S BITTERS,  
At Dr. Keedall's Pioneer Drug Store.

## Prescott Advertisements.

## That's a Fact--What's a Fact?

THAT THE

## NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

## I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges  
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,  
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

## A Large Stock of

Boots, (including Rubber Boots), Shoes,  
Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes,  
Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

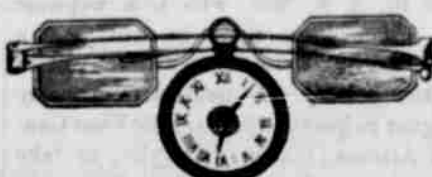
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,  
Suitable for this Market.

Call and see for yourselves.  
LEVI BASHFORD.  
Prescott, March 20, 1869.

## L. B. JEWELL &amp; Co.,

## Watchmakers and Jewelers,

South side of Plaza, Prescott.



Have on hand, for sale, a fine assortment of

## Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Jewelry, of all kinds, made to order. Repairing done with care and promptness. ag7

## PACIFIC BREWERY,

MONTEZUMA STREET,

Next door to the MINER Office, Prescott.

## GOOD LAGER BEER,

Liquors and Cigars,  
Always on hand and for sale.

As we brew our own Beer, and take great pains to make it O.K. for the health of the people, we are well known by calling upon us and trying our medicine.  
JOHN HAINES,  
PHILIP SHEERER.  
Prescott, October 5, 1867.

## WARM AND COLD

At OTTO'S New Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,  
Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved manner.  
THEODORE OTTO.

## ARIZONA BREWERY AND SALOON

Next Door to the Post Office.

## Excellent Lager Beer,

Of our own manufacture.

## Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Always on hand, and for sale.

JACKSON & BRO.  
Prescott, October 2, 1869.

## PIONEER BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY,  
GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

On hand and for sale, an excellent assortment of Ready-Made BOOTS, etc., for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gentlemen.  
Boots, shoes, etc., made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable. JOHN LAUGHLIN.

## La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday Morning, on the arrival of the stage of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates. Agents—JOSEPH MARKS, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO, La Paz. WATERS & SOBLE, Proprietors.  
San Bernardino, March 30, 1869. ag201

## Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, duly made and entered on the 24 day of May, A. D. 1870, in the matter of the estate of FRANCIS POUGET, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Monday, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House in the town of Prescott, all the right, title, interest and estate of said decedent, at the time of his death, and all the interest that the said estate has, by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to, that of the said decedent, (112) feet in the first eastern extension of the Vulture mine, and two lots, with buildings and improvements thereon, known as Frank's meat market, on the north side of Main street, in the town of Wickenburg, and County of Yavapai. JOSEPH KELLY, Administrator. my7 H  
Prescott, May 7, 1870.

## WHAT THE NEGROES DID.

A Massachusetts Colonel to a Mississippi Senator.

To the Honorable Mr. Revels, Senator from Mississippi, United States Senate:

Claiming no personal acquaintance with yourself, and no political rank or prominence, my excuse for addressing you must be found in your official position, and more particularly the first speech read by you in the Senate, whereby you address yourself through that body to the public, and wherein you appeal directly to the people of that portion of the country to which I belong.

You declare yourself to be speaking as the recognized representative, and on behalf, of the negro race, to which you are allied; and so speaking, you say:

"The people of the North owe to the colored race deep obligations which it is no easy matter to fulfill. When the Federal armies were thinned by death and disaster, it was from what source did our nation in its seeming death-throes gain additional and new-found power? It was the sable sons of the South that voluntarily rushed to the rescue, and but for their intrepidity and ardent daring, many Northern households would miss the paternal counsels or a brother's love. Sir, I repeat the fact that the colored race saved the women of New England and the Middle States."

Now Senator, considering the frequent repetition of these and like assertions by stump orators of the "baser sort," illiterate men who are excusable if they accept them as the truth, and if no voice is raised to the contrary, even persons of intelligence will come to regard these absurd claims of the negro race as containing at least a portion of justice. Your position as a Senator, and your representative character as a colored man, combine to give these statements a degree of importance which demands a vigorous denial; and at this hour, when in your person the blacks for the first time enter, as associates, the National Legislature, it is eminently fit that there should be established a clear understanding as to the mutual relations of the two races upon this question of obligation. It is for this reason that I desire at an early moment to traverse your estimate of the services rendered by your race to mine or to the country.

I deny that in any sense whatever "the colored men saved the women of New England" directly or indirectly, or in any degree from anything whatever.

I deny that, by reason of anything connected with the war, the Northern people of my race are under any obligation whatever to yours.

I deny that the sable sons of the South did do anything, at any time, which could be honestly described as "rushing voluntarily to the rescue" of the National cause, as you say they did.

I shall go farther and assert that to the want of "daring and intrepidity" on the part of the sable sons of the South, or (more emphatically yet) to the absence in them of the ordinary elements of manhood,—to their cringing cowardice and despicable pettiness,—to the aid and comfort which they gave to the insurgent power,—we owe the unforeseen prolongation of the contest, and the bloodshed and grief, and loss which followed thereupon.

I do not pretend that your people are under any obligation to mine for their freedom. The war was commenced by Southern whites, clearly not in your interest, and was waged by us only to compel their submission; but certainly from the first day of 1863, if not earlier, your freedom was a necessary corollary to and depended entirely upon our success. Will you tell me what your race did of its own accord to aid in producing this result, so vital to your interest?

A few blacks enlisted voluntarily, but they were mostly Northern citizens taking some portion of a common burden. A larger number of "sons of the South" were conscripted into our army, and by army discipline were brought to do more or less service; but the race, the mass, of the sable sons of the South were on the other side. They were (as your speech not merely admits, but boasts,) caring for the property and protecting the families of their masters, in order that every able-bodied man might be spared to swell the forces opposing us; they were building and repairing the railways,—driving the army wagons,—growing cotton, which supplied the Confederate treasury with war's sinews,—and food for the Confederate commissariat. They were making powder, casting cannon, building ships, mining saltpetre and iron, serving the troops in the field, and the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Yes, you blacks were feeding, clothing, arming and practically recruiting the very armies whose success was your deeper bondage, while we, upon whose triumph must follow your emancipation, were obliged to take from their homes and enlist in our armies hundreds of thousands of our best to do what you were doing for our foe.

You describe your people as at this time "waiting"—"waiting patiently"—"protecting women and children, and making property secure, while their masters were absent;—as bearing no revengeful thoughts, no hatred, no animosities"—as aiming "not to sacrifice one single interest" of the whites.

Ah, Senator, once it was thought "who would be free themselves must strike the blow," but in this new dispensation they must strike no blow, bear no animosity, and help to drive their fetter-rivets home, and—"wait patiently."

We white men are not accustomed to wait patiently under the deprivation of our rights, to lick the hand that strikes us, or to cherish the property, interests or persons who enslave us, when liberty is within our reach. We did not look, much less hope, (God forbid,) that you could attack the lives or honor of

innocent children or defenceless women; (bitter enemies as women and children even were to us,) but we did hope that you might refuse to help your own and our foes. We did think (doubtless, as you say, "the wish was father to the thought,") that even you might produce such alarm in the rear as should, at little risk to you, weaken the front of our enemy; and some of us believed that you would dare even more.

If a dozen or two of your intrepid race could have been brought at critical periods, under cover of night, to tear up the rails which alone enabled the insurgents to concentrate their forces against us, or occasionally, here and there, to fire the Confederate depots of arms, clothing, forage and supplies, or the bridges upon important lines of railway, (all of which would have implied but little personal risk,) the war would have been far shorter, and its cost in life and treasure very much less; but no such aid came to our cause, and when we conquered at last, our triumph was over the united power of the South, male and female, white and black, for all were combined against us.

You know the truth of this, and knowing it, you claim (as I think justly) the support of the Southern whites, for whose cause you did so much; but how can you claim, as it were with the next breath, that the people of the North are under any obligation to your race. It cannot be that the blacks were saviors alike to the North in its "seeming death-throes," and the South in its "days of weakness and impotence."

No, Senator, whatever may be due to individuals, we owe your race, as such,—nothing; and it is well, as you enter our political arena, that this should be fairly understood. Whatever you may aspire to hereafter, must be earned by future merit; and so long as we are content to leave your war record out of sight, profound silence on your part is the loftiest wisdom.

With sincere congratulations upon your political elevation, believe me

Respectfully yours,  
FRANCIS J. PARKER.  
BOSTON, March 23, 1870.

STARTING A POULTRY YARD.—A story of close management is told about a Yankee who lately settled down in the west. He was the picture of a mean man, but as he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights, the neighbors lent him a hand. After he had everything fixed to his notion, a thought struck him that he had no chickens, and he was powerfully fond of sucking raw eggs. He was too honest to steal them, and too mean to buy them. At last a thought struck him—he could borrow. He went to a neighbor and thus accosted him:

"Wal, I reckon you ain't got no old hen nor nothin' you'd lend me for a few weeks, have you, neighbor?"

"I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the gentleman, picking out the finest in the coop.

The Yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen eggs. He then set the hen, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen chickens.

The Yankee was again puzzled. He could return the hen, but how could he return the eggs? Another idea—who ever saw a live Yankee without one? He would keep the hen until she laid a dozen eggs!

This he did, and then returned the hen and the eggs to their respective owners, remarking as he did so:

"Wal, I reckon I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as you ever laid your eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent, nuther."

A STEAMBOATMAN named Edgar, mate of the *Celste*, was arrested by the police Saturday night at a late hour, on a telegram from Little Rock. It seems from what we could learn of the affair, that while the *Celste* was lying at Little Rock, Edgar was assaulted by a negro deck-hand, and in the struggle which ensued, stabbed his assailant so seriously that he has since died. Information of the death of the negro, was forwarded hither by telegraph, and Edgar was warned during the evening that he would be arrested, but took no steps towards securing his safety by flight or concealment. He will be carried to Little Rock, unless legal steps are taken to prevent it.—*Memphis Avalanche*.

With the packing of the Supreme Court, the smell of illegality is on all three of the great co-ordinate branches of the general government. The frauds and violence by which the occupant of the White House was "elected" are too well known to need reiteration; Congress has twenty-eight members in the Senate and forty-four in the House who owe their seat to force and fraud; and the Supreme Court has now two new judges, on the manner and purpose of whose appointment it is unnecessary to speak.—*World*.

CONVERSATIONAL USAGES IN ENGLAND.—In England, letters there are posted, not mailed; periodicals are taken in, not taken; a friend on a visit stops, but does not stay; you order something to be fetched, not brought; you ride on horseback only, never in a carriage; foremost men are clever, not smart; a high wind only is a storm, not a fall of rain; meadows are uplands, never bogs or swamps; cooked meat may be under-done, never rare; Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas and Christmas are the times when all quarterly rents are due, never March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st; it is the rental of a house you pay, not the rent; autumn is the late season of the year, not fall; hedges, shrubs, and trees are quick, not alive; and you ask that two or more things may be done at once (at one time), and not necessarily instantly.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

## Hope for Arizona.

There seems at last, after years of disaster, disappointments, murders and raids by the Indians, and almost criminal neglect by the Government, a little glimmering of light and hope over the landscape of Arizona. One of the richest, if not the very richest, of all our Territories in precious minerals, the adventurous people who have tried to develop the country, have for years been subjected to almost all kinds of annoyances incident to life in a wild, new country. Of these, the Apache has been the chief. Government never has appeared to comprehend the necessities of Arizona, and its duties towards her. But some prospects of a better day appear. General Stoneman, a dashing, competent cavalry officer, has been assigned to the command of the new Department, comprising Southern California and Arizona, with Headquarters at Prescott. So that something can be done hereafter without having to await every order from San Francisco, thousands of miles away. The new silver mines discovered in Arizona, and on or near its borders in New Mexico, are attracting a rush of immigrants, and when a multitude of miners make up their minds to take and hold possession of a tract of country, they are going to do it, and Mr. Apache has got to get up and leave, or they will send him to the "happy hunting grounds." Large amounts of bullion are frequently reported as being received from the Territory, notwithstanding the Indian terror, and probably the hidden treasures in her mines will ere long prove the lever that shall lift out of their moorhills the Indian villains that have so long been lifting the scalps of the people.—*S. F. Call*.

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—The Agricultural editor of the *Beckwith's Journal*, vouches for the following, handed him by a friend:

If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cows, three times a day, water slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pailful at each time, morning noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lactical fluid.

PRICES IN OLDER TIMES.—In the "good old times," before the discovery of America, money was so scarce that the price of a day's work in England was fixed by an act of Parliament in 1351 at one penny. At that time twenty-four eggs sold for one penny, a pair of shoes for four pence, a hen for a penny, and a fat ox for six shillings and eight pence. So that, in those days, a day's work would buy a hen, or two dozen of eggs; two days work would buy a pair of shoes; and a fat ox cost eighty days' work. On the whole, human labor brought in the average about half as much food and perhaps one-fourth as much cloth or clothing as it now does.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY.—A correspondent of an Eastern Agricultural paper says: "I have known many men, and women too, who, from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot-stalks of celery leaves, as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people."

MODESTY OF GEN. THOMAS.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says of Gen. George H. Thomas that he was so indifferent to all the "pomp and circumstance of war," that though made a Major-General on April 25th, he had no stars on his coat until after the battle of Stone River, eight months afterward; and they were put on by the strategy of his servant at the instigation of some members of the General's staff. He wore his Colonel's coat until the moment of his taking command at Mill Spring, though he had been a Brigadier General six months.

THE population of the great cities of Europe is enumerated as follows: London, 3,214,000; Constantinople, 1,500,000; Paris, 1,950,000; St. Petersburg, 667,000; Naples, 600,000; Vienna, 640,000; Dublin, 362,000; Moscow, 420,000; Berlin, 800,000; Lisbon, 340,000; Manchester, 350,000; Amsterdam, 250,000; Glasgow, 401,000; Liverpool, 520,000; Madrid, 390,000.

A NEAT NOTICE.—The Danbury, Conn., *News* says: Sunday being a balmy day, the styles were brought out. The most richly dressed lady we saw is the wife of a man who has owed this office \$13 for nearly three years. He says he cannot raise the money, and we believe him.

Dr. HALL says: "If a bilious man wants to get well, and is in no special hurry, all that he has to do is to lie down out-of-doors between two broad boards, and stay there until he gets ravenously hungry." Who wants to make the first experiment?

A FEMALE lecturer said: "Get married, young men, and be quick about it. Don't wait for the millennium, for the girls to become angels. You'd look well beside angels, wouldn't you, you brutes?"

An old soaker replied to a temperance lecturer by the following poser: "If water rots the soles of your boots, what effect must it have on the coat of your stomach?"